



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.  
SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 13, 1878.

The leaven of independence has extended from other portions of the State to this Congressional district, and, aided by the popular cry of readjustment of the State debt, and as a natural consequence of the success of that measure, a lowering of the taxes, is spreading rapidly. It will, also, in all probability, be fostered and strengthened by the entire republican vote of the district, for the republicans, being unorganized and having no chance to elect a candidate of their own, will, in pursuance of their own inclination, and in obedience to orders from headquarters, vote for anybody but the regular democratic nominee, in order to secure, what they now chiefly desire, a democratic minority in the next Congress. As much as all good and true conservative Virginians, who have the honor and the real and substantial interests of the State at heart, may deplore this, an effort to conceal it would be vain, for it is so apparent that all who run may read, and instead of attempting to hide it, the wisest policy would be the adoption of measures calculated to counteract the evil influences at work and successfully prevent the accomplishment of the evil designs. If a democratic minority in the next House of Representatives be what the republicans are now using their utmost exertions to achieve, the democrats should certainly be even more strenuous in their efforts to prevent it, for the next Congress will have to enact the Presidential electoral vote, and the result of a similar count in a Congress, one branch of which was republican, ought to be sufficient to prevent any democrat from doing anything that would tend in the remotest degree to produce a like contingency. The Senate in the next Congress will be democratic, and no true democrat will put obstacles in the way of giving the House the same complexion. This being so, and the truth of it being like the nominal democratic majority of the present House of Representatives have declared Mr. Hayes' title to be, irrefragable, it will not be wise for the democrats of this district to nominate for Congress an unpopular man, or one whose record is vulnerable. Mr. B. J. Barbour, the independent already in the field, is one of the ablest men the whole country has produced; he is thoroughly educated; his superior as an orator can not be found in the State; and, with all, he is a christian gentleman without blemish or reproach. Such a man, with the independents, the readjusters, the greenbackers, the no party men, the republicans, and the dissatisfied conservatives to support him will be hard to beat even by the strongest man the democrats can put up against him, and the nomination of one with General Hutton's Congressional record would, we fear, be equivalent to defeat. His course in connection with the Electoral Commission, his vote in favor of the bill to forever prevent the payment of all Southern claims, no matter how just, now barred by act of limitation; the introduction, by his request, of a bill to make federal courts override those of his own State, and the assistance he afforded the Washington ring, would render his election doubtful even against a weak opposition candidate—almost impossible against one so strong as Mr. Barbour.

Mr. John Randolph Tucker says he will be content with whatever the people in his district do with him, and will wage no war with any gentleman who may aspire to his place. If Gen. Hutton had pursued the same policy he would have fared better, that is so far as the nomination is concerned, for we do not believe he can be reelected under any circumstances. But instead of that he comes to the largest city in his district, endures the city committee for pursuing the usual course with regard to ordering the primaries; wages war on a gentleman, his equal in every respect, for presuming to be a candidate in opposition to him, even after that gentleman told him that he only consented to be a candidate when assured that some body else would beat him if he did not; and abuses the city paper, and accuses it of "misrepresentation" and "assailing" him for espousing the cause of the man who every body at all acquainted with the sentiment of the city knew was the city's favorite. Gen. Hutton, by reason of the flattery of the Washington ring, doubtless imagines that the Eighth Congressional district of Virginia belongs to him, and that he shall represent it ad infinitum, and consequently considers every man who aspires to his place, and every friend of the aspirant, as personal enemies, endeavoring to take from him something to which he is legitimately attached, but he must recollect that Virginians have a few rights left, and that among those few is the one that allows them to offer themselves for any position they want, and to vote for whom they choose. If all the other members of Congress were like the representative from this district we should not be surprised if they were to adopt a resolution declaring their titles to perpetual seats irrefragable, as they did with regard to Mr. Hayes' title to the Presidency.

Those who heard Gen. Hutton's speech here last Wednesday night, in which he said that he was so popular with the people of Washington that they stopped him at every corner of the streets of that city, and even walked him up, after he had gone to bed, to enquire what possible opposition could be made to him because of his course on the District Assessment bill, and that if necessary they would form a procession and march down here and show to the Alexandrians that the article copied from the Washington Sentinel in the Gazette was incorrect, and that Messrs. Bryan, Wiley and Alexander endorsed the Assessment bill, will be considerably surprised when they read Mr.

Alexander's card in another column of to-day's Gazette. If Mr. Alexander's card had been published before the election, it would have been necessary to throw out more than two votes to have made the 1st Ward give the Hutton delegates a majority, but as the General's speech was made one night and the election took place the next, Mr. Alexander was not aware of the "misrepresentation" until too late for the correction to have any effect in Alexandria, but it will not be barren of results in other portions of the district.

We were waited upon yesterday by Messrs. Louis Schado and Columbus Alexander of Washington, and asked to contradict the statement made by Gen. Hutton with reference to the feeling of the tax payers of that city on the Assessment bill, but a letter received this morning from Mr. Alexander, and published elsewhere in to-day's Gazette, is a sufficient contradiction without any additional words from us. Mr. Alexander is a life long democrat, and has been persecuted for opinion's sake, and that too by the ring in Washington who are the special champions of Gen. Hutton. He naturally feels aggrieved at the misrepresentation concerning him, and avers his intention of letting his numerous friends in this district, of which he is a native, know the whole truth of the matter.

Our information concerning the wheat crop of this section of the State is to the effect that the yield is turning out much better than was even anticipated. The oat harvest has also proved fruitful. With a good corn crop now, of which the prospect has greatly improved of late, the condition of Virginia will be vastly more favorable, notwithstanding the adverse national legislation of the present nominally democratic Congress.

#### Foreign News.

##### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A sitting of the Congress was held yesterday afternoon to complete the reading of the instrument of peace. The document was printed last night and signed to-day.

The treaty of peace contains sixty clauses, and is reported to be the longest ever known.

A Berlin dispatch states that during the discussion relative to the boundaries of the Bazarid Valley the Russians suddenly claimed the Pass of Zwin. The claim, however, was not allowed. Grave fears again arose on Thursday night. Count Schouvaloff, during the discussion of the clauses concerning the Dardanelles, having attempted to restrict the Sultan's right of issuing special permits for the passage of foreign men of war, or calling a foreign fleet to his aid, Lord Salisbury thereupon declared that England considered her engagements relative to the closing of the straits limited to an engagement to respect the sovereign rights of the Porte in that regard. Prince Gortschakoff showed much anger, but afterward arranged a compromise with Lord Beaconsfield, by which the status quo is continued.

A Berlin special says that in Thursday's sitting of the Congress the Russian suggestion for the enactment of a clause providing for executive measures in case Turkey delayed in carrying out the treaty was again rejected.

The clause relative to Greece, which will oblige Turkey to immediately take her claims into serious consideration, and the clauses authorizing Austrian occupation, were inserted in the treaty.

All the plenipotentiaries leave Berlin on Saturday and Sunday.

A special from Syria says 1,700 British troops have landed at Larnaca, on the island of Cyprus.

The Cypriotes received the news of the intended occupation of their island by the English with enthusiastic joy, and have telegraphed thanks to England.

The Governor of New Caledonia has informed the government by telegraph of the revolt of the native tribes, and reports that he is master of the situation. The Minister of the Marine replied that the government would not consider the Governor's energy in repressing the insurrection.

The population of Constantinople is satisfied with the Anglo-Turkish treaty. At a council of Ministers, held yesterday, the Sultan presiding, the Greek question was discussed.

An unconfirmed rumor is current of a projected occupation of Crete by French troops.

LONDON, July 13.—The Government appears to be busy with the details of the military and civil establishments in the Island of Cyprus. The papers announce the appointment of a postmaster for the Island and other officials for the administration of the Government. General Sir Garnet Wolsey has already, it is said, under consideration a scheme of a financial company for introducing railways on the Island. Arrangements are also being made for laying a submarine cable to Alexandria which will give direct communication with England. Among other schemes brought to the surface by the English occupation of Cyprus is that of the Euphrates Valley Railway. The Duke of Sutherland and others are in active communication with the Government on the subject, and it is stated that if within a reasonable time it appears that the Anglo-Turkish convention is successful it is possible the country will be asked to give a guarantee for the proposed railway.

LONDON, July 13.—At yesterday's sitting of the Congress Prince Bismarck moved that a supplementary conference be held next autumn either at Constantinople or Berlin, but Lord Salisbury declared his inability to accede to any proposal interfering with the immediate submission of the papers to the English Parliament and the motion was thrown out.

LONDON, July 13.—The Times publish this morning nearly the whole of the text of the treaty of Berlin. These parts referring to Asia and the limits of Serbia and eastern Rumania are missing. The substance of the provisions of the treaty has been contained in the dispatches to the New York Associated Press during the progress of the Congress.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.—The Sunday School Convention of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church South, adjourned, at Stanton, yesterday, to meet in Lexington next year.

A resolution was adopted that the Sabbath schools within the bounds of the Conference be requested to hold special prayer and praise meetings at least once monthly in our stations, and monthly in our circuits, with special reference to the conversion of the children.

Rev. G. G. Brooke offered a resolution looking, in view of the rapidly increasing size of the annual convention, to providing for district conventions, the subject to be reported on at the Lexington convention. The resolution was adopted.

#### Sentenced to Death.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, Judge Ludlow overruled the motion for a new trial in the case of Alex. B. Sayres, convicted of murder in the first degree, in shooting his wife in the church of Assension, November 18th. Sentence of death was then pronounced.

A number of riggers are at work on the Washington Monument, at Washington, rigging tackle and preparing for the removal and lowering of the old wooden roof or shed on top of the stonework.

#### The Eighth Congressional District.

[From the Washington Sentinel.]

Our article on General Hutton in our last week's issue has indeed created some stir. Papers have brought articles on charge that Mr. Hutton has been a subversive tool of the Washington Ring, has always done its bidding, and only recently assisted in marooning through Congress that most outrageous assessment enforcing act, by which all the frauds of the Board of Public Works and Commissioners are to be legalized, and our poor people compelled to submit to those swindles and extortions. Not one of General Hutton's friends has dared to deny that. Why? Because they know they cannot deny it.

But the Ring press is getting frightened at the loss they are going to sustain in the defeat of General Hutton. The National Republican of July 8 (Shepherd's own) comes to the rescue in the following manner:

"As a partisan General Eppe Hutton has not infrequently been guilty—as in the Florida investigation for example—of the grossest violations of the spirit of fair dealing with his political opponents. In this respect he is no better and no worse than the average Virginia sham conservative. As a non-partisan, however, he has rendered efficient service to the District of Columbia, a fact which serves as peace for many of his purely political misdoings. And it is a fact which further serves to make him popular and adds to his influence at the Capital in such a way as to enable him to proceed in any effort he may attempt in behalf of his constituents with better chances of success than any new Representative could even hope for."

As a partisan—meaning a democrat—General Hutton has not done much harm to his republican friends, especially in the Florida investigation. But if he had done harm the National Republican gives him complete absolution for the services he has rendered to the Ring as a non-partisan, i. e., a Shepherd republican, and on that account the Shepherd organ displays great anxiety for the reelection of the man who "has rendered such efficient service to the District of Columbia" (Ring). Will they open the eyes of our Virginia democrats? Do they desire more proof that our charges are true?

We should not be surprised if Shepherd's "democratic" organ, the Post, would follow suit and try to persuade the Alexandria democrat that it is his duty to return a man to Congress who has rendered such "efficient services" to the oppressors and Ringmasters of the people of the District of Columbia. Indeed, we have no doubt that the Ring, just as it did in Ketchum's election, will do its utmost to have Hutton re-nominated. The 3.65 bond interest, for which he has labored so assiduously; the First National Bank of New York, for whose benefit he carried through that last assessment enforcing act; the National Republican, which, as shown above, believes him to have a "better chance of success than any new Representative"; in fact, the whole Ring, from Shepherd down, will help their "non-partisan" friend, and hence the true and honest Virginia democrat, who has been so long and so hard to keep from being re-nominated. Let them, as good neighbors, have pity on our poor people, and send us a friend and not an enemy to Congress.

P. S.—Since writing the above all the Ring organs, black and white, have opened their batteries in behalf of the "non-partisan" Mr. Eppe Hutton. The Washington Star even threatens the constituents of General Hutton with the removal of the Capitol to the West if they do not re-nominate him. Is not that terrible? But Shepherd being one of the leading stockholders in the Star Company, of course we could not expect anything else from that quarter.

We also learn that Donat Platt, who is rusticated in Ohio, has been written to and asked to instruct his "young men" (as the Star calls them) who last Sunday came out in the Capital against Hutton, to change their course and aid Hutton alone, and therefore we suppose that eight days hence the whole Washington city press will again, in obedience to Boss Shepherd's commands, pull together, and radicals and so-called democrats will try to convince the democrats of the Eighth Congressional district of Virginia that nothing short of perdition will follow if they do not return that "non-partisan" District patriot.

In the foregoing article we stated that "we should not be surprised if Shepherd's 'democratic' organ, the Post, would follow suit, and try to persuade the Alexandria democrat that it is his duty to return a man to Congress who has rendered such 'efficient services' to the oppressors and Ringmasters of the people of the District of Columbia. Indeed, we have no doubt that the Ring, just as it did in Ketchum's election, will do its utmost to have Hutton re-nominated. The 3.65 bond interest, for which he has labored so assiduously; the First National Bank of New York, for whose benefit he carried through that last assessment enforcing act; the National Republican, which, as shown above, believes him to have a 'better chance of success than any new Representative'; in fact, the whole Ring, from Shepherd down, will help their 'non-partisan' friend, and hence the true and honest Virginia democrat, who has been so long and so hard to keep from being re-nominated. Let them, as good neighbors, have pity on our poor people, and send us a friend and not an enemy to Congress."

We have no personal interest in this matter; in fact, we do not personally know General Hutton. Our objections to him are not of a private but of a public character. We know him to be the friend of our different District Rings, and therefore we ask the democrats of the Eighth Congressional district of Virginia not to return him to Congress. That our charge is true is proven by the unanimous appeal of our Ring press, both radical and democratic, for his reelection. Is any more proof needed?

We still believe in the final success of the national democracy; but that success can only be attained by sending pure and honest men to Congress—not such as those who are now in Congress—leading editorialists. Besides, we believe in rotation, and it would do the South and the country no harm if that principle was more generally recognized in the selection of Congressional candidates next fall. With some few exceptions, the South has given very slight signs of the continued existence of its old and deserved claim of furnishing the brain for the party. Let us have a new deal—at least let us try whether we cannot do better than we have done thus far. We can hardly do worse.

The democrats of Alexandria, Virginia, last Thursday night, at their primary election, defeated Eppe Hutton and elected Neale delegates. They know the sufferings of the people of this district under the radical Ring rule management too well, and hence they are unwilling to return a Congressman like Mr. Hutton, whose principal business in Congress has been to assist in getting through Ring bills and Ring measures.

They know also that General Hutton has been rewarded by the late District Government with a most extensive official patronage. No less than fifteen persons hold office under the District Government upon his solicitation and recommendation.

The friends of General Hutton will have to explain why it is that the General has been so unsuccessful in getting legislation through Congress favorable to home interests.

Notwithstanding he has been over five successive years in Congress he has not succeeded in wiping out "that infernal monopoly known as the Aqueduct toll bridge of Georgetown," as one of its admirers in the Post very properly styles it. Nor has he succeeded during that long time, though he is a member of the District Committee, in getting an appropriation from Congress to build a free bridge across the Potomac at Georgetown.

It is too late now to say that he will do better hereafter. For five successive years in Congress he has failed to do anything for his constituents, whilst he has given his time and efforts to the 3.65 bondholders, banks, and Washington Rings. No wonder that the latter are now unanimously in favor of his reelection. Had he worked as well for his constituents as he did for the bondholders, that Georgetown bridge would have been built long ago.

The Alexandria correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

"A meeting of very considerable local interest took place here this afternoon. A selected body of the county committee met to hear evidence and to decide upon a question arising upon the conservative primary election which occurred here last night. At that election Mr. S. C. Neale carried by considerable majorities the Second, Third, and Fourth wards, and General Hutton the First ward by a majority, as the preference of the voters for the conservative congressional nomination. Mr. Neale, however, claimed the First ward also. Two tickets, one enclosed within the other, both bearing the name of Neale, had been thrown out as fraudulent. But it is claimed that the whole number of voters was exactly equal to the whole number of tickets, including the two tickets which was thrown out, and that these two tickets 'caught together' accidentally in the ballot-box. The admission of these tickets would give Mr. Neale a solid delegation from Alexandria, a matter likely to be of considerable weight in the contest. The committee took a considerable amount of testimony, and adjourned until Tuesday. It is believed they will recommend a new election in the First ward."

The Washington Post says: The prevailing opinion is that a new election will be held in the First ward, or that it will be given to Mr. Neale.

General Hutton spoke at Washington, Rappahannock county, on Monday—Court day.

#### General Hutton and the Washingtonians.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1878.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

I find in the Baltimore Sun, the Washington Star, and several other papers, a report of a speech made by Hon. Eppe Hutton, last Tuesday night, at Alexandria, in which he asserts that the infamous assessment enforcing bill, passed by the House on the morning of the 18th of June last, upon motion of Mr. Hendee, and for which he, Mr. Hutton, voted, "had been brought to him" (indorsed by Commissioner Bryan, Judge Wiley and Columbus Alexander).

Now in all due respect to the gentleman, I hereby denounce that statement, not merely as entirely untrue, but in view of the recorded facts, which I shall state hereafter, as even ridiculous. Nay, I go further, and openly express it as my honest opinion that the honorable gentleman himself must have known at the time, when he made that statement, that it was not true.

That bill, now universally recognized as one of the worst and most unjust ring measures, passed the Senate on the 11th of June in the absence of that true friend of our people, Senator Bayard, and upon the motion of that great ring advocate, Senator Sargent, of California, as a substitute to quite a different bill, which later the latter Senator made an attempt to recall that bill from the House, but it was then too late under the rules of the Senate.

On the morning of the 18th of June the substituted bill was called up in the House by the ring advocate, Hendee from Vermont, and it passed the House whilst not half a quorum was present. In the afternoon of the same day I and a few other citizens, feeling greatly aggrieved at the passage of this outrageous bill, succeeded in inducing Mr. Springer, of Illinois, to make a motion to prevent the bill from becoming a law. But I will now quote verbatim from the Congressional Record of June 19, page 52:

Mr. Springer. When the House met this morning there were but few members present, and a motion was made at once, I believe by a gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Clymer) that the House should adjourn; but it was stated that there were some matters of local importance that might be transacted, and that this could be done if there was no objection thereto; and thereupon the House proceeded to consider whatever measures might be brought up by members, against which it was understood no objections were to be urged.

The gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Hendee) among others called up a bill entitled a bill to provide for the revision and correction of assessments for special improvements in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. That title is perfectly fair and harmless upon its face, and attracted no attention on the part of members of the House. Objection was made by the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Adams) to the bill, for the reason that he did not understand it. He was then assured that the bill had received the unanimous approval of the Committee for the District of Columbia, and that it was a bill to provide for the revision and correction of assessments, and thereupon the bill was passed. There was not a quorum present.

Shortly afterward I met some prominent citizens of the city of Washington who are interested in these matters—I am not, for I own no property here at all—who informed me that the bill which had passed this morning was one that the people of this District had been resisting for many months; that it was one of great outrage and oppression to them; that they did not believe that this House of Representatives would impose a measure of that kind upon the people of the District intentionally and knowingly. I stated that I was utterly ignorant of the provisions of the bill, but I, a wrong had been done—

Mr. Hendee. Who were these friends of yours that called upon you?

Mr. Springer. I will state that Columbus Alexander was one of them, (laughter); Hon. Mr. Ingalls, formerly a member of this House, was another; Mr. Echade, of this city, was another. I was also shown a letter written by Mr. Bryan, one of the prominent members of the House, in relation to these assessments, and I now ask that the letter be read by the clerk.

Mr. Hendee. Is the five minutes out yet?

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Hutton must have known that he stated a falsehood last Tuesday night at the Alexandria meeting when he maintained that I had endorsed that bill. He himself had been the cause that Mr. Springer mentioned my name, and he had quietly afterwards listened to the diatribes of his ring friend, Hendee, against me, and probably "enjoyed the fun" of hearing an old democratic fellow citizen abused by certainly one of the worst radicals in the House. I never shall forget the spectacle, I witnessed from the galleries, of Mr. Hutton running up and down the democratic aisles assailing the democrats that that ring bill was all right, and that, therefore, Mr. Springer's motion should be voted down.

As to ex-Commissioner Bryan and Judge Wiley having endorsed that bill, I will only state that I know from the latter of Commissioner Bryan to the Senate Committee, read on that occasion by Mr. Springer in the House, and from a decision of Judge Wiley, promulgated from the bench of the Supreme Court of this District, that both entertain the same opinion in relation to the special assessments, which this bill reformulates, as I.

I remain, sir, most respectfully yours,

COLUMBUS ALEXANDER.

#### Educational Association.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

HAMPTON, July 11.—At 8.30 last evening, after an unusually short and more than usually appropriate prayer by the Rev. J. J. Gravatt, the Educational Association proceeded to business by electing to membership J. Merritt Nolley, of Ashland; General R. L. Page, Superintendent of Schools of Norfolk; Frank P. Brent and R. H. Withers, jr., of Norwood College; Walter D. Toy, University School, Petersburg; and Rev. Crawford H. Toy, A. M. D. D., of Louisville, Ky., on the report of the Nominating Committee.

Col. Wm. Allan, of the McDonough School, near Baltimore, then delivered a very able and interesting address. The subject was "The Educational Outlook." He thought there was a popular misapprehension as to the amount of work being done; less was being accomplished than was supposed. A large majority of children leave school at twelve or thereabouts and thereafter, never get beyond the primary school; we must shorten vacations, secure great

er punctuality, and, if necessary, resort to compulsion. The public schools were not working in a manner altogether satisfactory; when primary education was under the control of the church, the teaching of religion and morality was well attended to, but since the State had undertaken to educate exclusively, he feared the churches, the Catholic always excepted, had not given that attention to the matter which is absolutely necessary. It was committed chiefly to Sunday schools, and they were in now uncertain and as knowledge is not always power in the good sense, and knowledge and virtue are not inseparable, public and private morals have not gained in tone of late years. Too much is expected of mere literary education, more than it can accomplish; while people talk of repudiating an honest debt, their education cannot be thought to have accomplished much. He thought the State should encourage and foster secondary schools as much as colleges and primary schools, whereas they are now left almost entirely to private enterprise. He thought higher of more importance than lower education. In conclusion, he paid a high compliment to Hampton N. and A. Institute, which, he said, is doing a most noble work for the negro race, being, in many respects, the best school in the State.

Col. J. W. Lyell then continued his lecture of the morning, stating and illustrating a plan reducing logic to a mathematical formula, and thus demonstrating propositions. He did not conclude until a very late hour, and as the subject was intelligible to few, finished to nearly empty benches.

The morning session of the association met at 9.30 and the Finance Committee reported the correctness of the Treasurer's report, and in favor of paying bills incurred by certain officers and committees since the last meeting, and accepting certain resignations, and against taking any further notice of the letter mentioned in yesterday's letter. The report was adopted.

Mr. Carne offered the resignation of Mr. Henry S. Petty, principal of the Uniontown School, D. C., which was accepted.

Prof. Estill called the attention of the association to a difficulty arising from failure of members to attend and pay dues, resulting in their ultimate withdrawal. On his motion a committee was appointed to devise a remedy. That committee, composed of Messrs. Jones, Estill and Beach, reported in favor of allowing the Treasurer to strike from the roll hereafter the names of all delinquents, which, after correspondence with them, he shall think proper, and the report was adopted.

On motion of Prof. Price, the Chair was directed to appoint a committee of three to devise some plan for ascertaining, annually, the number of boys and girls being educated in the primary and secondary schools of Virginia, the number of foreign or non resident students, the number of hours given to each subject for instruction, &c.

At 10 Prof. R. E. Blackwell, of Randolph Macon College, read an able essay on "The Teaching of English," in which he gave a clear and interesting outline of a four-year course calculated to make good English scholars.

It was followed by President James M. Garnett, of St. John's College of Annapolis, Md., who read a carefully prepared paper on methods and text books in teaching English, and the advantages of studying Anglo-Saxon, Gothic, &c. While we were fully up to European nations in the classics, we were far behind them in the study of English literature and history. He gave some valuable information as to text books in the studies recommended.

Major Robert Bingham, of Biogham School, Mechanicsville, N. C., was next introduced, and read an able and eloquent lecture on "The English Speaking Man." Following him from the prehistoric Aryan race, whence he sprang, he traced his course backward into Asia and forward into Europe, contending that he was never vivified, but on reaching salt water, and that he was ever moving and with but a single exception ever westward. Three centuries ago the English speaking race was but 5,500,000, now it is 290,000,000, covering 12,000,000 of square miles, or two hundred times its former area. He predicted for it a future almost beyond expectation, and, though his statements and predictions were a little spread english, "his audience could not but feel that there was great force in them."

Unfortunately, however, the lecture was marred by a display of sectarian bigotry, which is exceedingly rare in Virginia, and hitherto unknown in the educational association; this was much regretted by the members, and at the afternoon session this violation of good manners and good taste on the part of an invited guest was properly rebuked.

About 1 o'clock a brief, but able paper, written by Mr. John S. Blackburn, of Potomac Academy, Alexandria, was read by Mr. Wm. O. English, of the McGuire School, Richmond. It reviewed the present system of life insurance with their many and well paid officers and grand buildings, and proposed a simple organization among the teachers of the State for the purpose of insuring to their families, after their death, reasonable assistance.

It was referred to Messrs. Blackburn and Carne, of Alexandria, and Col. Hinton, of the Episcopal High School, for a report at the next meeting.

Among the superintendents of schools here not hitherto mentioned are: Maj. Crocker of Portsmouth, and Messrs. Peck of Elizabeth City, and Morrison of Isle of Wight. Mr. M. Glennan, the talented and genial editor of the Norfolk Virginian, is also here, reporting the proceedings of his paper.

We had a nice shower last evening, which laid the dust and refreshed the vegetation, but to day it is exceedingly hot, except just where you can catch the sea breeze.

FIDELIS.

Col. Mosby.—Colonel Mosby was not well pleased with the position Mr. Hayes gave his friend Col. M. D. Ball, and is so much displeased with one thing—hered to himself by Mr. Hayes that he instantly rejected it. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "It is stated that the President sent for Col. Mosby yesterday and tendered him an important federal appointment. As Colonel Mosby has not been known as an active supporter of a or a believer in the policy pursued by the present administration, he was greatly taken by surprise. The appointment was once again declined. It is also stated that on the first of the present month a brother of Colonel Mosby was tendered the appointment of special agent of the Postoffice Department, but it was not accepted."

A Legacy, being the Life and Remains of John Martin, Schoolmaster and Poet, by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

Miriam's Heritage, a story of the Delaware River, by Alma Calder.

Nag, a story of to-day.

These books are entertaining volumes, containing interesting summer reading, and are gotten up in the attractive though cheap style of the Harpers. They were received from the book store of Mr. G. E. French.

An Elementary Grammar of the English Language, for the use of schools, by Thomas W. Harvey, A. M.

A Practical Grammar of the English Language, for the use of schools of every grade. Copies of these two books have been received from their publishers, Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., of Cincinnati and New York. They commend themselves to the attention of school teachers.

During the month of June 9,506 immigrants arrived at New York.

The democrats of the 5th Ohio district have nominated Benjamin Lefevre for Congress.

#### From Washington.

[SPECIAL TO THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.

#### THE POTTER INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Potter investigating committee met twenty minutes past eleven this morning. Senator Kellogg resumed the stand, and in reply to Mr. Springer, made certain explanations of the various statements concerning the figures of the votes polled in the State of Louisiana in 1876, nothing of interest being developed.

Question. Were you present at any of the consultations of the visiting statesmen while they were in New Orleans? Answer. Yes, sir, I met with them on several occasions.

Q. Did you ever meet with them in Paris? P. St. Charles hotel. A. Paris? P. was there, and I rarely went there without meeting some of the visiting statesmen.

Witness, in reply to further interrogations by Mr. Springer, stated that he had no knowledge of any letter or telegram having been sent from Columbus, Ohio, by Governor Hayes to any member or members of the returning board during the progress of the count. Does not recollect that he ever conversed with Mr. L. Weber regarding his brother's "standing firm" to his protest. He wrote Mrs. Jenks but two letters, both in reference to requests of hers, that he, Kellogg, should use his good offices toward securing either her husband or her brother a position in the New Orleans customs, having been previously incidentally inquired in one of the letters if she knew of anything definite regarding the much talked of letter.

Q. Did you refer to the Sherman letter? A. Yes, sir; but I cannot now say whether or not I mentioned the name of Mr. Sherman.

The testimony of Mr. Jenks to the effect that both he and his wife had corresponded with Mr. Kellogg for several years, witness pronounced a mistake, adding in that connection that their correspondence had all occurred since 1877.

In reply to chairman Potter, Mr. Kellogg said that Mrs. Jenks did not come to Washington at his request nor in his interest. He did not know the object of her visit. He had heard her remark that she "hoped Mr. Packard would receive the collectorship," but would not say that she was here to assist in attaining that result. He, Kellogg, thinks Mrs. Jenks is mistaken in her statement that she had been in interviews with him regarding the count during its progress. If any such interviews had occurred, he thought he should have remembered them and he has no recollection whatever at this time of any such conversations with her.

Mr. Potter then questioned the witness regarding the social and political standing of Jas. E. Anderson, D. A. Weber, Mrs. and Mr. Jenks and others, the witness testifying that Jas. E. Anderson was not considered by him as a trustworthy republican. The witness did not recollect whether or not D. A. Weber was appointed by him in the position he held in New Orleans. Knew nothing of the standing of Mrs. Jenks; always considered her husband an honorable gentleman and a good republican.

The chairman then questioned witness very closely as to whether or not he had any knowledge of the Governor of the State of Louisiana, that there had been no protests made from the parishes of East and West Feliciana; witness stating in reply that the record would show that and requested a direct reply, which witness refused to give, saying, "I know nothing about it, but it you will give me five minutes, I can find it in the record."

Mr. Potter.—We can refer to the records ourselves.

Witness.—Well, then, I cannot reply further to the question.

Witness in reply to further questions regarding the existence of intimidation stated that he had heard from various sources of the existence of democratic intimidation in the parishes of East and West Feliciana, but had no personal knowledge of the same. He could not say from personal knowledge whether the press test of James H. Anderson was before the Returning Board or not.

In reply to Mr. Potter's inquiry, stated that he had no knowledge of any applications for Federal troops having been made by election officers in the parishes of East or West Feliciana on the day